THE
South-Carolina GAZETTE.
[NUMB. 1715.]
MONDAY, AUGUST 15, 1768.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

By the Honourable WILLIAM BULL, *Esq; Lieutenant-Governor, and Commander in Chief, in and over His Majesty's said Province.*

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it has been represented to me, that divers dissolute and disorderly Persons have of late frequently assembled themselves together in the North-Western Parts of this Province, in a riotous and unlawful Manner, to the Disturbance of the Public Peace; and particularly have, in the most illegal Manner, taken upon them to whip and confine several Persons, under the Pretence of Crimes, which they have charged against them, instead of delivering them into the Hands of Public Justice; and have daringly resisted the Execution of the King's Process; and that those Acts of Violence have been accompanied with Threats of still greater Outrages; which have spread Terror and Alarm amongst those most likely to be affected thereby: And that some of the said dissolute and disorderly Persons have audaciously attempted to deter and intimidate the Civil Magistrates from doing their Duty. I, having taken the same into serious Consideration, and being duly sensible of the mischievous Consequences that may ensue from the Continuance and Repetition of such Disorders, have thought fit, by and with the Advice of His Majesty's Honourable Council, to issue this my PROCLAMATION, hereby strictly requiring and commanding *all the Justices, Provost Marshal, and all other the Peace Officers of this Province*, that they do, severally, use their utmost Endeavours, by every legal Means in their Power, effectually to prevent and suppress all Riots, Tumults, and unlawful Assemblies; and, to that end, to put in due Execution the Laws for preventing and suppressing the same, and THAT ALL HIS MAJESTY'S DUTIFUL AND LOYAL SUBJECTS BE AIDING AND ASSISTING THEREIN; and further, that the Magistrates, and all others acting in Obedience to this Proclamation, may rely on the Protection and Support of the Law in so doing, as they shall answer, at their Peril, for the Neglect thereof.

GIVEN under my Hand, and the Great Seal of the said Province, at CHARLES-TOWN, *this* Third *Day of* August, *in the* Eighth *Year of His Majesty's Reign, and in the Year of Our Lord* 1768.

WILLIAM BULL.

By his Honour's Command,
THOMAS SHOTTOWE, *Secretary.*

GOD SAVE THE KING.

New Advertisements.

FOR SALE,
A VERY VALUABLE
SCOONER,

BURTHEN about 30 tons, draws 5 feet 6 inches of water when loaded, not old, and in pretty good repair, and is as good a sailing boat as most in this province. Any person in want of such a vessel, may apply to Captain EDWARD BLAKE, at Mr. Roper's wharf, where she may be viewed any time this month.

August 12th, 1768.

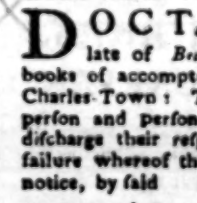
FOR SALE.

A LOT of LAND on White-Point, situated between where Messrs. George Matthewes and John Torrans live, and runs thro' from Meeting-street to Old-Church street, fronting on each 35 feet, and is in depth 166 feet. The situation is very high, and has excellent water on it. Boats may be brought up the canal that runs to both streets, within a few yards of the lot, makes it particularly convenient for country gentlemen. Any person or persons inclinable to purchase, may have it on such terms as will afford them a good interest for their money, if they purpose building to lett. For further particulars, apply to

6 w. ELIAS VANDERHORST.

STOLEN from the subscriber, two HORSES, one a flea-bitten grey, 13 hands and an half high, has a switch tail, and a trimm'd mane, branded SO.—The other a black, branded on his shoulder something like g. Whoever delivers the said Horses to me, or gives information where they may be had, shall have *Two Dollars* reward for each, from

August 6, 1768. JOHN CROSKEYS.



STOLEN from the subscriber's plantation, near Bacon-Bridge, about three weeks since, a bay MARE, near fourteen hands high, her brands not known, but thought to be A. B. Whoever will deliver the said mare to my Overseer on said plantation, shall have *Three Pounds* reward, and *Ten Pounds* for information of the thief, so that he may be brought to justice.

LEFT at said PLANTATION, supposed by whoever stole the above Mare, a small dark bay MARE, about 13 hands high, branded on the off shoulder JT in one. The owner may prove his property, before

Goose-Creek, Aug. 12. HENRY SMITH.

A STRAY'D brown STEER, one horn broke off, branded on the near buttock and side GM in one, and an obscure brand on the off buttock; the right ear marked with a poplar leaf, the left with a crop and upper keel, and his tail cut. The owner may proveh is property, before *Goose-Creek, Aug.* 11. HENRY SMITH, *J. P.*

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

WHERAS at a Court of Common Pleas, begun and holden at Charles-Town, on the 9th day of August instant, *Frederick Grimke, Charles Mill, Hezekiah Mayham, Henry Parmer*, and *James Moore*, Esq; being duly summoned and returned to serve as Jurors, at the said court, made default, and were noted for non-appearance. THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That the said defaulters will be fined in the sum of FIVE POUNDS Proclamation money each, unless they shall respectively make good and sufficient excuses, upon oath, for their non-appearance, on or before the first Tuesday in October next.

D. CAMPBELL, C. C. P.

Pleas-Office, 11th Aug. 1768.

DOCT. JOHN MARTIN, late of *Beaufort*, having assigned over his books of accompts to WILLIAM LOOCOCK, of Charles-Town: THIS IS to desire all and every person and persons indebted to said MARTIN, to discharge their respective debts immediately; On failure whereof they will be sued without further notice, by said WILLIAM LOOCOCK.

Found a few Days ago, by a Negro.

A Gold SLEEVE-BUTTON.

WHOEVER has lost such, by producing its fellow, paying for this advertisement, and allowing some gratuity to the finder, to encourage honesty, may have it again; applying to the Printer hereof.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE remarkably trusty NEGRO WENCH, a good plain cook, and qualified for keeping a single man's house: The subscriber, who has no use for her, not intending to leave this province, the town, or even the house he liveth in (as some malicious persons, amongst other things equally false, have spread about to answer their own purposes) will give one or two years credit, the purchaser paying interest, and giving approved security to

JOHN DE LAHOWE.

To be Sold,

A TRACT of LAND, situate on Long-Bay, in Craven county, containing 1157 acres, old measure, more or less, butting and bounding eastwardly, partly on Mr. Wickham's land, and partly on Long-Bay; southward on Mr. William Basloon's; northward on Mr. Charnock's land; and to the west on vacant land; late the property of George Rivers. Said land is esteemed very good for corn and indico. For further particulars, apply in Charles-Town, to

JOHN EDWARDS, & Co.

RUN AWAY the 16th June, from Mr. THOMAS GADSDEN, (who had that day bought him at Vendue, from Mr. Robert Wells) a black Fellow, named JAMES, six feet one inch high, well made, a little wall-ey'd, formerly belonged to Mr. John Glover, who was shot on Broad-River, and since to Mr. Kershaw, at the Pine-Tree, and as he can read and write, may possibly forge his own pass; he had on a short blue jacket when he was bought. Any person that will deliver him to me in George-Town, or to the warden of the work-house in Charles-Town, shall receive TEN POUNDS reward, with all reasonable charges from Mr. *Thomas Gadsden* in Charles-Town, or

t. b. c. t. f. THOMAS GODFREY.

ACcommodations for two gentlemen, to breakfast, or board if agreeable, in a private family. Enquire of the Printer.

INTRODUCTION *to the* HISTORY *of* ENGLAND, *from the* Revolution *to the* Accession *of the* Brunswick Line. By JOHN WILKES.

THIS work is addressed to the gentlemen, clergy, and freeholders of the county of Middlesex, to *truth* and to *liberty*.

The introduction commences in the following words: "The revolution is the great æra of English liberty. From this most auspicious period, freedom has made a regular, uninterrupted abode in this our happy island. The rights of the crown and the people were then expressly ascertained, and acknowledged by the three branches of the legislature—The disputes of prerogative, of privilege, and of liberty subsided. The public attention was called to different objects, to the variety of changes made in the interior part of government, and to the remarkable events on the continent; for after the new settlement at home, the nation began again to look abroad, and to resume its natural weight among the powers of Europe.

"The changes in the form of the administration at home were important and immediate. The supplies for the payment of the army, navy, and the contingent expences of government, were now given only from year to year, and appropriated to each particular service, whereas before they had been granted, without any distinct appropriation, at the beginning of each reign for the life of the Sovereign. The public expence was separated from the private expence of the Prince. From thence arose a necessity of convening the parliament annually, and the Sovereign has, ever since the revolution, been obliged to have recourse to the great council of the nation, not only on all real emergencies, but even to continue the administration. Princes have been no longer able to govern without parliaments, and ministers have experienced that a few months necessarily give an injured people the power to call them to account.

"The House of *Stuart* had enjoyed so great revenues, that with a little economy they would have been sufficient to continue the government without any application to parliament. Charles I. notwithstanding his great expences, had been able to reign twelve years together without once suffering the great council of the nation to be assembled. The exactions on the subject by loans, monopolies, and other illegal methods, brought in no very considerable sums to his treasury, though the people were cruelly oppressed by his officers. The customs, and other branches of the revenue, enjoyed by James II. are computed at 2,550,000l. a year, including the 150,000 l. granted him while Duke of York. At the revolution, nothing was settled on King William for life. It was not till the year 1698, that 700,000l. a year were settled during that term expressly for the support of his Majesty's household. This included 50,000l. a year for King James's Queen, and the establishment of the Duke of Gloucester was likewise to be made from the same grant. Every single article relative to the fleet, the army, and the contingent expences of administration, was voted by the House of Commons from year to year. The accounts were regularly submitted to their inspection. Particular sums were appropriated for each service. By this method the money granted for any distinct article could not be diverted to other uses by the Crown, which had been one of the grievances under Charles II.

At the period of the revolution the spirit of liberty was very high in the nation. It had been rising from the beginning of the reign of James I. During the whole life of Queen Elizabeth, a series of the most interesting events had engaged the attention of the public. Frequent struggles, even for the independency of England; numerous, as well as envenomed and bloody disputes, about theological tenets, had arisen, that men were not at leisure to go nicely into the questions of civil government, and the rights of Prince and people; nor did the conduct of the Sovereign give any alarm to the nation of danger of their laws and liberties. Rapin observes, that the English were in the reign of Queen Elizabeth the happiest people under the sun. He adds the reason; it is not from the glory the English name then had through the world, it is from a more solid and important cause, because they saw no designs upon their liberties, nor any infringement of their privileges encouraged; such just ideas of the true political happiness of a great nation had that sensible Frenchman acquired in this country. He says in another place, what the (Queen Elizabeth) ought to be esteemed for above all things, is, that she caused the English to enjoy a felicity unknown to their ancestors, under most of the Kings her predecessors. This doubtless is the test by which we are to judge of those whom God has set over us.—*Tindal's translation.*

"The peaceful reign of the first Stuart; his example, and repeated harangues both in public and private, set the nation on enquiries into the nature, rise, and extent of all government. These subjects had then the graces of novelty in our country. Time ripened at length such excellent fruit, which from the first promised fair in this happy soil. The most valuable books we have on the subject of government are posterior, by near half a century to the beginning of James the First's reign. Lock and Sidney are still later.

"The sentiments of the court and the nation on these great questions were diametrically opposite.—The body of the clergy espoused the most extravagant prerogative doctrines of the King. The court creed was, that the liberties of the people, and the privileges of parliament, were only grants and concessions from former Princes; that the King was the sole fountain of power; that he was superior to law; that he was not bound by his coronation oath except only to God; that resistance was at all times and in all cases absolutely unlawful; and that under the extreme of tyranny, the only resource left to the subject was prayers and tears. The pulpits resounded with this doctrine. It dropt like manna from the venal tongues of the court chaplains; but instead of wholsome food, became the rankest and most baneful poison to their deluded master. All the sermons and treatises published by royal licence, inculcated the same principles. Little opposition was made at the beginning from the press, which then was under great restraints. The nation, however, in general, began to entertain more liberal ideas of government. The tedious, scholastic speeches of the pedant King James I. made no impression either on the parliament nor on the people. The Commons declared, in the most express terms, that the liberties of the nation, and privileges of parliament, were the undoubted birth-right and inheritance of the subjects of England. James I. who crossed the Tweed with all the Scottish ideas of vassalage, and was still to learn, the generous principles of our Magna Charta, with his own hand, tore this protestation out of their journals. The violence and indecency of such a proceeding only served to irritate the nation as well as their representatives. He continued all the rest of his life on terms of ill-humour with his parliament and people.

"He was likewise served by the lawyers in his most extravagant claims of prerogative. They gave their opinions almost unanimously, that the King was superior to the law, and that all resistance was criminal. The body of the nation, however, condemned the prostitute time-serving maxims, both of the clergy & the lawyers of that age. They considered England as a limited monarchy. They thought the Sovereign was bound by those limitations, and might be lawfully resisted when he exceeded them; for that there must be a right of securing and maintaining what is justly ours. It began then to be generally remarked among us, that the first idea, not only of political institutions, but even of society, was the happiness of the various individuals collected together; and that no further power could be meant to be given to the head, but what was for the good of the whole body politick.

"These were very generally the sentiments of the nation at the end of the reign of James I. His son and successor, endeavoured to reduce into practice those speculative maxims of regal prerogative in its utmost extent, which his father had been so many years preaching from the throne. He wanted neither genius nor courage, but he had imbibed from his infancy maxims totally repugnant to the nature and rights of the people he was to govern. To a fatal perseverance in them he fell a sacrifice. Very early in his reign he ventured on the two most odious acts of oppression, against which we were thought to be the best guarded by the great charter. I mean the arbitrary imprisonment of the subject, and the levying money on various pretences without act of parliament.

The lawyers served him in both. So little sense of justice, or regard to law, remained among them, that at length, after a solemn hearing of the cause, the judges declared ship-money legal. Soon after arose that patriot senate, men of the most consummate virtue, the most just and enlarged ideas, who recovered our laws and liberties almost from annihilation, declared all the judgments in the case of ship-money void, abolished the High Commission and Star-Chamber, destroyed monopolies, and passed the bill for triennial parliaments.

"The constitution might then have been settled upon a solid basis, but the violence and indiscretion of the King's partisans ruined this fair prospect.—Lord Clarendon, who writes professedly from the memoirs he received from Charles I. says, "An "opinion that the violence and force used in pro-"curing these acts, rendered them absolutely void, "influenced the King to confirm them." This opinion was most indifferently propagated by many of the Royal party. The parliament availed themselves very ably of so palpable a misconduct, and the King's enemies openly declared, that no reliance could be had on a Prince, who imagined that a solemn assent given in full parliament was void, that pretences of that, or of a similar nature, could never be wanting, and that it was not easy to conceive what engagement could be valid, if that was not, the most deliberate, the most authentic act of Royalty, which is known to our constitution.

This reasoning made a deep impression on many even of the most moderate, and the indiscretion of the courtiers, in making public these sentiments of the King, operated fatally in laying the foundation of constant suspicions of his good faith and sincerity in every transaction. But the immediate cause of the civil war was the violence of the most ill-judged measure he ever adopted; the coming in person to the House of Commons to seize five of their members. From that moment every thing wore a military appearance. The city took the alarm. The parliament would no longer remain at Westminster, but to mark their confidence in the citizens, who from the beginning had been strenuous in the cause of liberty, they adjourned to the Guildhall of London. The five members attended there, protected by a numerous body of their armed friends, and the citizens.

"The fire had been long laid, and there only wanted such a spark to force a blaze. From that time men were more employed in defending their rights by the sword, than in justifying them by the pen. The writings published at that period have generally reference to the party disputes of the King and parliament, and seldom go upon great principles. The state papers we have of the King, are, in style and composition, infinitely superior to those of the parliament. Charles I. was himself an elegant writer of prose, though the most wretched of all poets, even of the Royal line, an accomplished private gentleman, possessing a fine taste in the polite arts, and all the virtues of a good Christian, but no one quality of a great prince. Scarcely any writing of importance appeared on great and general principles till Cromwell's power swallowed up every thing, and gave a temporary calm to the nation. Milton then published his defence of the people of England, and other valuable tracts. It was not however till the period between the Reformation and the Revolution that men began to scrutinize accurately into the rights of the church and monarchy, to examine the foundation of civil government, and to sound the depths of polical society.

From the Whitehall Evening-Post. April 30.

Extract of a letter from a friend in Gloucestershire.

A Mountebank and his Merry Andrew (who followed him as a livery servant) were travelling the country, they fixed their residence in a certain Borough town here, in order to make conspicuous their skill of Medicine, and to exhibit their usual merriments, to facilitate the vending of it. At the Inn where they put up, after having been there two or three days, and living elegantly (which undoubtedly gave the Inn-keeper no small satisfaction) the Mountebank asked him where was the usual place for a stage? The man understood him an bullnigh

the price for poling, and after a short pause, said, *Sir, do you mean to offer yourself as a Candidate for this Borough? if so I can do, I will give you my vote, and secure you eight or ten more at my peril; for really Sir, between you and me, the old Member are not much liked.*—The Mountebank being a factious fellow, instantly caught this opportunity, and said it was his full intent, and did not doubt the success of it. The report was *industriously* propagated, and reaching the ears of the two former representatives, they sent a formal card to the Mountebank, desiring the honour of his company to dinner with them the following day, which he declined; notwithstanding he desired the honour of their company to drink coffee with him at the inn on that evening; which invitation they accepted of, and came; when, after much circumlocution, they came to *business*, and told the Mountebank, that not dreaming of an opposition, if that in case he would decline the poll they would make him a present of one thousand pounds; which he refused, saying, that when he came *there it was the furthest from his intention*; but as he had *equally as much interest in another Borough*, for five hundred pound more he would decline it; which proposition they readily consented to. The money was accordingly paid, and the Mountebank quitted the town, leaving a letter with the inn keeper, and desiring him not to open it till the day after his departure, wherein he related the whole story, declaring he was *only* a Mountebank, that he had no such design, but was forced into the scheme through the simplicity of the inn-keeper concerning the *flags*. This story occasions much merriment in the town, at the *expence, ridicule*, and *disgrace* of the two *worthy credulous* members.

MR. Boswell in his account of Corsica, p. 228, says, "of the 220,000 People computed to be in Corsica, there may be 10,000 in Bastia, and in all 25,000 in the Territories of the Genoese; so that I reckon there are about 20 0000 of the patriotic Nation; and of these Paoli can bring 40,000 armed Men into the Field.

"It is, therefore, by no means probable, that the Genoese should reduce to abject Submission so considerable a Nation, and a Nation of such Men; most of whom have been born in the troublous Time, and been brought up with Sentiments of the most violent Hatred [to] the Republic. There is not a Corsican Child that can produce a little Gun-powder, but he immediately sets Fire to it, huzzas at the Explosion, and, as if he had blown up the Enemy, calls out, *Ecco i Genovesi*. There go the Genoese."

What Mr. Boswell says on Occasion of the French King's sending Troops to Corsica in 1764, may very seasonably be repeated now, when it is apprehended France is going again to act the same Part. "France has been alternately the Scourge and the Shield of Genoa. When this Treaty [for sending six Batallions into Corsica, &c] was first known in Europe, every noble Heart was afflicted. Mr. Rousseau wrote of it, with his usual Energy, to his Friend and mine, M. de Leyre at Parma.

"It must be owned that your Countrymen, the French, are a very servile Nation, wholly sold to Tyranny, extremely cruel and relentless in persecuting the Unhappy. If they knew of a Free Man at the other End of the World, I believe they would go thither for the mere Pleasure of extirpating him."

From a late Whitehall Evening-Post.

To the Printer.

ONE need not be very conversant with Tully, Locke, or Montesquieu, to know, that those are the happiest States which have been founded by mutual consent, and the reciprocal interest of both individuals and the public; and that an opposition to the overbearing power of the rulers of the people, is not only agreeable to the laws of justice, and dictates of nature, but a duty also due to posterity: had this maxim always been adhered to, our annals would never have been stained with the tyranny of a Richard, or the licentiousness of an Interregnum.—This reflection leads me to a short review of the present situation of two modern States, not the least considerable in Europe, that have, by the gilded bait of liberty, been cajoled and lulled into absolute slavery and anarchy. I mean Venice and Poland: the former, under the cloak of reaping laurels from the brows of those who wore none; and the latter by an infatuating notion, industriously spread, that a king and a tyrant are one. They now find, but too late, that in catching at the shadow they have lost the substance; for the Venetians are immoderately taxed to support the vices and extravagancies of their debauched Lords; whilst on the other hand, the wretched Poles, in imitation of the negroes in the West Indies, work not for themselves, but their masters, the Nobles; these use them as bloody ensigns to promote the ambitious designs of every faction; yet, not content with this, they starve their countrymen in the midst of plenty; and here I hope it will not be deemed unseasonable to remark, that though Po and is the richest corn country in Europe, its fertility is by this means become its curse; it is made a granary for other nations: it is even affirmed, they do not use one fifteenth part of what their land produces; therefore a good or bad harvest affects not the poor, but the lord and the merchant: they sow and reap, but not for themselves; their neighbours must and will be supplied; their King is deprived of his executive power of redress, and they are become arrant slaves to the very men who pretended to protect them. O may that never be the case in this happier clime! May the benign influence of patriotism and benevolence never forsake the breasts of British senators; but may they ever consider themselves as the guardians of a brave people, who were never wanting in gratitude, but have always showered their blessings and rewards, when they could, upon those that distinguished themselves by being true to the public trust.

Some Account of the LIFE *of the late Reverend Mr.* STERNE.

MR. Sterne, or, as he used to call himself, Yorick, was the son of an officer, native of the field of war, born in the barracks of Dublin.

But, though born among soldiers, Yorick was a son of the church; and, if we may take the opinion of a Bishop on his sermons, he was an unworthy one. His great grand-father was an Archbishop, and his uncle a Prebendary of one of our Cathedrals.

From school Yorick passed in due course to the University, where he spent the usual number of years; read a little, laugh'd a great deal, and sometimes took the diversion of puzzling his tutors. He left Cambridge with the character of an odd man, that had no harm in him; and who had parts, if he would use them.

Upon leaving the University, he seated himself quietly in the lap of the church; and if this was not yet covered with a fringed cushion, it was not naked. Here Yorick waited patiently till time and chance, which guide where judgment once presided, should raise him to what they pleased: But here he fell into the way of a dispute, which made him first feel himself; and to which, perhaps, we owe the Origin of the history of Tristram.

There happened a dispute among the Superiors of his Order, in which his best friend, one of the best men in the world, was concerned. A certain person, who had a very good post for his life, wanted it most unfairly to be insured to his lady and his son, after his decease. The friend of Yorick was against this, and combated this proposal earnestly; but while the interest of the other side overcame all the reason on his, Yorick attacked the monopolizer in joke: He wrote the history of a good warm Watch-Coat, with which the present possessor could not be content to cover his own shoulders, unless he might also cut out of it a petticoat for his wife, and for his son a pair of breeches.'

What all the serious arguments in the world could not effect, this brought about. The man sent him word, that if he would not print that paper, he would quit his pretensions, Yorick complied, and the gentleman was happy.

An incident much about the same time, contributed extremely to establish the reputation of Yorick's wit: It was this. There was a coffee-room in the principal inn, where those who drank little wine, and did not chuse much expence, might read the news-papers. Here sitting, a gentleman gave some offence to the company, by too much freedom, and an air of presumption that no way became his years; upon which Yorick began to enter into a digression from the subject, upon his dog. *My dog, Sir, is the handsomest dog you ever saw, the most spirited in the world and yet the best natured that can be imagined; so lively that he charms every body; but he has a cursed trick that spoils all; he never sees a clergyman, but he instantly flies at him.* "Pray how long" has he had that trick?" says the gentleman, *Sir*, replies Yorick, *ever since he was a puppy.*

But the publication of his book obtained him a more extensive reputation in town. Here were none of the common arts of making a reputation practised: No friend beforehand told people how excellent a book it was: No bookseller, a proprietor, whose interest should lead him to cry it up, and bid his authors do the same. A parcel of the books were sent up out of the country; they were unknown, and scarce advertised; but thus friendless and unsupported, they made their way.

It is almost needless to observe of a book so universally read, that the story of the hero's life is the least part of the author's concern. It is, in reality, nothing more than a vehicle for satire on a great variety of subjects. Most of these satirical strokes are introduced with little regard to any connection, either with the principal story, or with each other.—The author perpetually digresses; or rather, having no determined end in view, he runs from subject to subject, as they happen to strike a very lively, and very irregular imagination. These digressions so frequently repeated, instead of relieving the reader, become at length tiresome. The book is a perpetual series of disappointments. However, with this and other blemishes, the Life of Tristram Shandy has uncommon merit. The faults of an original work are always pardoned; and it is not surprizing, that, at a time when a tame imitation makes almost the whole merit of so many books, so happy an attempt at novelty should have been so well received. The satire with which this work abounds, though not always happily introduced, is spirited, poignant, and often extremely just. The characters, though somewhat overcharged, are lively and in nature; and the author possesses, in a very high degree, the talent of catching the ridiculous in every thing that comes before him.

But, though alive to all the applause, which this book procured, he was by no means inattentive to his own interest; for he solicited subscriptions for some Sermons, which he had written, with uncommon ardor: To those succeeded more volumes of Tristram, and to them Sentimental Travels through France and Italy. He had, however, the misfortune to see every volume meet with a diminished sale, and himself more coolly regarded among his acquaintance. His last work, however, may be considered as his greatest; since it contains a variety of agreeable pathetic descriptions, in an easy simple style, cleared from much of the obscenity and levity, which debased the former volumes. He died as he lived, the same insensible, thoughtless creature; so a day or two before he seemed not in the least afflicted with his approaching dissolution.

From a late St. James's Chronicle.

QUERIES.

IS it agreeable to the principles of the laws of England, that a man shall be obliged to convict himself; or that evidence whereby he may be convicted, shall be extorted from him?

Is not forcibly taking papers out of a man's custody, or searching his house for evidence wherewith to convict him, the same as forcing him to convict himself, to plead guilty to an indictment?

Hath this kind of evidence been made use of with respect to Mr. Wilkes? and hath it not of late been established, that such a way of getting at papers and evidence is illegal?

Is not then the verdict of a jury, if it hath been obtained on evidence so acquired, founded on a mistake, and ought not the judgment in such case to be arrested, and consequently all the subsequent proceedings relating to the outlawry to fall to the ground with such judgment?

If either of the judgments against Wilkes ought legally, on the above principles, to be arrested, would it be any reflection on the honour and dignity of the administration, and the law, to discharge him on such of them as is, or are, founded on such evidence and conviction as aforesaid?

Is it right (though a man may have in some particulars justly given offence) to punish him for a crime if he hath not been properly convicted of it?

Is it not much better to submit to the legislature, and the laws, than to engage in riots and insurrections against them? Is it likely by such means to obtain any good ends? or are not such means more likely to be productive of all the mischievous consequences of anarchy and confusion? Do not such riots and insurrections tend to violate and destroy our laws and constitution, under a false notion of defending and supporting them?

The above queries are submitted to public consideration, with a view only towards promoting tranquility, and reconciling the unhappy differences which are subsisting among us.

SAVANNAH, in *Georgia*, AUGUST 3.

BY Captain Petty from New-Providence we have advice, that on or about the first of June last, a brigantine pirate put into Harbour-Island, one of the Bahamas, of which vessel one Captain King, who came from Harbour-Island to New-Providence, gave the following account: That she was a Spanish Guarda Costa, of 16 guns, belonging to Cuba, and from thence was brought off by the Captain and crew; that he was taken in a brigantine by the said vessel near St. Christopher's, and was kept on board her in irons four months: that she had taken two other English vessels, the masters of which were used in the same manner by the Spanish Captain: that after he had put the people ashore on a desolate island, he carried the vessels into some part of Hispaniola, where he sold them and their cargoes, and took in a load of sugar; that intending to proceed to some English port, he took one Captain Knox out of spite, paying the debts for which he was confined, to whom he discovered his intended voyage, and made him great offers if he would go with him to Harbour-Island, and from thence take passage to New-Providence, and procure him English papers: that Knox immediately accepted his proposals, and after their arrival he went directly to New-Providence, where he applied to Mr. Gardiner, a merchant, to assist him in getting a register, who told him if he would bring the vessel to that port he would endeavour to procure one for him; but this he said he could by no means do, went back in the evening to the vessel, which sailed next morning putting ashore their three prisoners: that during their stay they kept their guns in the hold: and that he (Capt. King) had frequent opportunities of discoursing with Knox whilst prisoner on board the Brigantine, and that he told him the master and crew were pirates, but he paid no regard to what he said. On Capt. King's arrival at New-Providence, his honour Lieutenant Governor Gambier ordered cloathing and lodging to be provided for him, and a few days after procured him a passage for Philadelphia, whither Knox said the brigantine was bound. A Spanish sloop arrived at New-Providence soon after from the Havana, the master of which, on having a description of the Spanish Captain and the vessel, confirmed what Capt. King had before related, that she was a guarda costa belonging to Cuba, and added, that she had been missing for about 5 months.

CHARLES TOWN, AUGUST 15.

THE outrageous Opposition lately offered to the civil Authority near Marr's Bluff, on Pedee-river, being at present a general subject of Conversation, and by many attributed to the People called REGULATORS, it may not be amiss to lay before the Public the following Information, viz. That there are *two* Parties so called, and the Proceedings of the *one* frequently confounded with those of the *other*. That the *first* (called the *Honest* Party) consists, in general, of People of good Principles, and Property, who have assembled chiefly about the Congarees, the Ridge, &c. professedly with the View of driving all *Horse-Thieves*, with their Harbourers, Abettors, and other Vagabonds, from amongst them; and that the *other* (called the *Rogues* Party) are a Gang of Banditti, or numerous Collection of outcast Mullatoes, Mustees, free Negroes, all Horse-Thieves, &c. from the Borders of Virginia and other Northern Colonies (the very People whom the *Regulators* would have *expelled* the Province, or brought to Justice) and have taken up Arms to carry on their Villainy with Impunity.—The last Accounts we have received of both are, That the *former* on the 16th past, took up one Charles Sparks, of infamous Character, on Pedee, and ordered him to receive 500 Lashes, and quit the Province: And of the *latter*, that an armed Company of them, headed by one Gideon Gibson, on the 25th past, near Mars Bluff, surrounded a Constable and twelve Men, who were sent to bring one of the Villains before a Magistrate, and after a smart Skirmish, wherein two of the Constable's Party were mortally wounded, and one shot thro' the Shoulder, took the Rest Prisoners, whom he discharged, after ordering them 39 Lashes each. In the Skirmish, Gibson had one of his Sons killed, and another wounded in the Neck.—Proper Measures are taken, to bring the Principals of the desperate Gang to Justice.

The Small Pox has broke out among a Cargo of Negroes on board the Brigt. Gambia, Capt. Kastl at Tybee in Georgia; but Governor Wright has ordered the said Vessel to perform the strict Quarantine, and taken every other Precaution to prevent the spreading of that Distemper.

We hear, that a certain Officer in the Southern District of North-America, of *seeming* great Importance and Utility, will shortly appear in a *new* Character, that of *Minister and Plenipotentiary*; in Consequence of which all his Agents, Deputies, Commissaries, &c. will be discharged from Part of the Service they have hitherto been employed in—and a great Saving arise, notwithstanding the late "spontaneous" Gift, "*in such a Manner, and from such Motives*" as have been lately said to "reflect "*Honour on the Giver as well as the Receiver.*"

The Beginning of last Week, John Stuart, Esq; Superintendant of Indian Affairs, &c. arrived in Town from Georgia.

We have received a Confirmation of the Loss of the Anna-Theresa Packet-Boat, on Cape-Florida Reef on the 28th of July last. Capt. Dyer and his People arrived safe at St. Augustine the 5th instant, in a small leaky Providence Schooner, and the mails are brought safe in the Mary, Captain Doran.

Captain Doran informs us, that the whole Body of Settlers introduced into East Florida by Andrew Turnbull, Esq; were gone to the Musquito's; and that about 40 Creek Indians, mostly painted black, arrived at St. Augustine the 3d, and were to have a Conference with his Excellency Governour Grant on the 6th Instant.

Friday last Richard Beresford, Esq; Mr. Alexander Moultrie, Mr. John Booth, and Mr. and Mrs. Beard, embarked for London, in the Snow Portland, Capt. George Higgins.

A letter from Cape-Fear, dated the 8th Instant, mentions a small sloop having lately put in there, the Master whereof is called Campbell, and a Doctor, who said that he and another, came out of Pensacola, to go Turtling; that after having catched about a Dozen, he stood off towards the Coloradoes, to meet and sell them to some Jamaica-men; that in returning, he got into and was drove through the Gulph, and being short of Provisions, obliged to put in there, where he protested, and sold the vessel.

Yesterday Morning died, after a most tedious and lingering Illness, Mrs. Elizabeth Pinckney, the wife of Roger Pinckney, Esq; Provost-Marshal of this Province.

The Quantity of RICE exported from this Port only, from the 31st of October last to this Day, is 112,504 Barrels.

Price of RICE, 3 l. 15 s. per 100 lb.

New Advertisemens.

TWO NEGRO CARPENTERS, that understand their business well, are wanted on hire, by the year: Also, an House-Keeper, for the Country. Apply to Capt. *St. Pierre*, in Amen-Corner, the upper end of Union-street.

BEST JAMAICA MUSCOVADO SUGAR, in hogsheads, tierces and barrels, to be sold reasonably, by

WILLIAM HINCKLEY.

JOHN BLOTT,

UPHOLSTERER and PAPER-HANGER,

TAKES this method of acquainting his Friends and Customers, that he is removed from Old-Church-street, into Bedon's-Alley; where he hopes for a continuance of their favours.

He has a large and neat assortment of PAPER-HANGINGS, some of which come very cheap. He continues to make and sell MATTRASSES, of all kinds, for cash, as cheap as in *London*.

For BRISTOL,

(To sail on Wednesday next)

The Ship LLOYD,

NICHOLAS POCOCKE, *Master*.

FOR Passage (having very good Accommodations) apply to said Master on board, at Beale's Wharf, or

GEORGE ANCRUM, & Comp.

TO BE SOLD,

At public auction, on Wednesday the 31st instant, at the plantation where the late Mr. WILLIAM DANDRIDGE *lived, which is very pleasantly situated, about five miles from* CHARLES-TOWN, *and near the Quarter-House.*

THE remainder, being near twenty years lease, of the said PLANTATION, containing 180 acres, with a commodious dwelling-house, barn, stable, chair-house, and several other useful buildings; also the crop of corn and potatoes. The whole is under good fence, and has several reserves of water, which, with a good landing near the house, affords plenty of fish.

The purchaser will be subject to a ground rent of 60 *l. per annum*, but is under no obligation to leave the buildings on the spot, at the expiration of the lease; a copy of which will be left at the plantation, for the inspection of those that may incline to become purchasers.

At the same Time and Place, will be SOLD,

UPWARDS of twenty likely SLAVES: among them are boat men equal to most in the province, sawyers, a good cook, a jobbing carpenter and butcher, and most of the fellows acquainted with lime-making, several plantation tools, a large handsome canoe, two small ditto, a small flat, a Bermuda-built boat for carrying lime, a small stock of neat cattle, horses and sheep, a parcel of timber, boards, joists, shingles, window frames and sashes, for a building that is framed, and may be immediately set up, being 36 feet long, and 19 feet wide.

The condition of the sale is, CASH for all sums under twenty pounds, and for all above credit to the first of *March* next, with interest from the date, and security if required. The sale will begin at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, but if the day proves bad, it will be on the next fair day.

FRANCIS DANDRIDGE, Executrix.
GEORGE SMITH, Executor.

N. B. The purchaser of the land may make a considerable quantity of Hay the present season.

SALES by the Provost-Marshal.

On Thursday the 29th of August *next*, WILL BE SOLD, *at public vendue, at the usual place in Charles-Town:*

ALL that valuable PLANTATION or TRACT of 520 acres of LAND, more or less, wherein John Govan, Esq; deceased, lately lived, situate in Prince William's parish, Granville-county, butting and bounding to the northward on George Cuthbert's land, to the westward on a path or road leading to Port-Royal Old-Ferry, to the south and south-eastward on Coosaw-river, and to the northeastward on a creek or branch of the said river: Together with an ISLAND, containing 30 acres, more or less, in front of the said land; and the most convenient place for a Ferry on the whole river, should the Circuit-Court Bill take place:—The whole of the said land, is good either for corn, rice or indico.—The plats and titles may be seen in the hands of ROGER PINCKNEY, *Pro. Mar.*

By whom the land is sold, under execution.

TO BE SOLD, on Thursday the 1st day of September next, at the usual place in Charles-Town, by the Subscriber, for the Assignees and Trustees (under the Insolvent Debtors Act) of the estate and effects of Patrick Waldron.

SUNDRY BOOKS, one HORSE, SADDLE and BRIDLE, a SILVER WATCH, and sundry other articles, late his property.——Also to be sold, at the same time and place, for and during his life, he having only such an interest therein, SEVEN NEGRO SLAVES, and the interest of £. 2000 annually, during that time, by

ROGER PINCKNEY, *Provost-Marshal.*

On the same day, and at the same place WILL BE SOLD.

A PLANTATION or TRACT of LAND, containing 500 acres, more or less, situate in Colleton-County, on the East side of South-Edisto river, butting and bounding to the Northward on land's now or late of John Branford, and Richard Butler, to the Eastward on lands now or late of Roger Sommers, to the Southward on land now or late of John Jackson, and to the Westward on the said river; late the property of John Whitfield, and sold under execution, by

ROGER PINCKNEY, *Provost-Marshal.*

Marine List.

Aug. Arrivals at Charles-Town. *From*
9th. Scooner Mary, John Doran. St. Auguſtine
12th. Scooner Batchelor, Iſaac Waldron, Cape-Fear
13th. Sloop John's Relief, Benj. Conyers, Bermuda

Aug. Sailed *For*
9th. Scooner Diamond, T. Diamond, St. Auguſtine
12th. Snow Portland, George Higgins, London
Scooner Mary-Anne, Lawr. Clark, Georgia
14th. Sloop Sally, Jeſſe Hunt, New York
15th. Scooner Pedee, Thomas Pickton, Georgia

Remain windbound or cleared. *For*
His Majeſty's Ship Fowey, Mark Robinson, Eſq; Com. } Boſton
Ship St. Helens, George Arthur, Briſtol
Brigt. Smyth, John Moncrieff, Oporto

May ſail (or be loaded) this tide. *For*
Ship Lloyd, Nicholas Pocock, Briſtol
Ship Live-Oak, Andrew Lundberry, Falmouth
Ship Liberty, John Laſley, Briſtol
Brigt. Pitt, Iſrael Obear, Salem
Scooner Mary, John Doran, St. Auguſtine
Scooner Thoro'good, G. Brown, Eaſt-Florida
Scooner Batchelor, Iſaac Waldron, Cape Fear
Scooner Margaret, George Mitchell, St. Kitts
Sloop Little-Betſey, D. Newton, Providence

Entered out, beſides the above. *For*
Ship Dolphin, Henry Simblett, London
Brigt. Barclay, John Wells, Cowes

Veſſels not entered out.
Ship Fame, William Thornton,
Brigt. Norton, Chriſt. Brooks,
Scooner Benjamin, Thomas Tucker,
Scooner Betſey, John Ireland,
Scooner Polly, Richard Churchill,
Ship Cygnet,
Sloop Rainbow, Nathaniel Saxton,
Sloop Montagu, Richard Todd,
Sloop Charles-Town, Roger Brown,
Sloop Sparrow,

Arrivals from this Port. At
Ship Port Glaſgow, Thomas Forſter,
Ship James, John Trenham,
Brigt. Recovery Anthony Maſſiagall, } *Cape-Fear*
Scooner William & Rebecca, Arch. Swaine,
Scooner Bulkley Ewan Stokes,
Scooner Cannon, John Ferguſon, } *St. Auguſtine*
Scooner Sea-flower Daniel Friſby,
Scooner Patty & Polly, Aaron Armſtrong, } *Providence*
Sloop Betſey, James Monk,
Sloop Sooky & Nancy Joſiah Dickinſon,
Sloop Betſey & Sally, Solomon Gibbs,
Sloop Jamaica-Packet, Fran. Dickinſon, } *Bermuda*
Sloop Elizabeth, James Gilbrith,
Sloop Benjamin Nathaniel Dickinſon,
Sloop Polly, John Conyers,
Sloop Diana George Chaplin,

Arrivals from other Ports.

At Brunswick on *Cape-Fear River*. The Marquis of Granby, Hagg, from *Grenada*. Defiance, Spicer, from *Maryland*. Charming Hannah, Etherington, from *Dominica*. Thomas, Withers; Hannah, Brown; and Lord Hyde, Taylor, from *St. Kitts*. American Soldier, Holland; and Elizabeth, Scott, from *St. Auguſtine*. Dobb, Callender, from *Barbados*. Elizabeth, Eaton, from *New-York*. Reſolution, Lambert, from *Bourdeaux*. Cape-Fear Packet, Scott; and Lioneſs, Allan, from *Boſton*. John, Coulſon, from *Briſtol*. Betſey, Wimble, from *Martinique*.——*Clear'd from ſame port. July* 8. Sloop Orange, Garret Snedecher, for *St. Kitts*. *July* 29. Snow Tartar, John Tonkin, for *London*. *Aug.* 4. Sloop Elizabeth, John Eaton, for *New York*.

Advertiſements.

A FEW barrels of choice Moſcovado SUGAR. Water, Milk, and Butter BREAD, ſuperfine FLOUR, in barrels, juſt imported, and to be ſold at the ſtore of Meſſrs Webb and Doughty, by

WILLIAM WEBB.

To be Sold, by the Subſcriber.

A VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND, containing 700 acres, ſituate on the South ſide of Pedee river, near Marts-Bluff, butting and bounding on lands of Samuel Woodward, Eſq. The land is good for rice, corn or indico. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe the ſame, may treat with me at Aſhley-Ferry; in whoſe hands the plat and grant may be ſeen.

EDWARD LEGGE, jun.

THE Subſcriber will ſell his valuable PLANTATION at *Stono*, containing 1076 acres, for Four Pounds, Five Shillings per acre round, with the crop of Rice, Corn, &c. thereon growing included, any time betwixt this and the firſt of November enſuing.

FRANCIS YONGE.

N. B. One or two years credit will be given, upon having good ſecurity, and paying intereſt from the day of purchaſe.

In the *Portland* from London, and the *Live-Oak* & *Liberty*, from Briſtol,

Jones *and* Richardſon,

HAVE JUST IMPORTED,

A FRESH ſupply of GOODS; among which are white PLAINS, Callimanco and everlaſting SHOES, and Cotton and Wool CARDS.

THOMAS LOUGHTON
AND
ROGER SMITH,

HAVE juſt imported, in the Ships Live-Oak *and* Liberty, *from BRISTOL:*

A LARGE Quantity of white and coloured PLAINS; which they will diſpoſe of very reaſonably, at their Store oppoſite the General Poſt-Office.

Two furniſhed Rooms
TO BE LETT,

TO any Gentleman, who is deſirous of being accommodated with ſuch in a private family; with whom he may breakfaſt or not as he chooſes. Inquire at the Printer's.

Lately Publiſhed,

And TO BE SOLD by the Printer hereof, in Broad-Street.

An ACT to prevent the ſtealing of Horſes and Neat Cattle, &c.

An ACT for eſtabliſhing Curcuit Courts, &c.

An ACT for regulating and aſcertaining the Rates of Wharfage and Storage; and to prevent Frauds in the Selling and Meaſuring of Firewood and Coals.

AND,

An ACT to direct Executors and Adminiſtrators in the Manner of returning Inventories and Accounts of their Teſtator and Inteſtates Eſtates. And to reſtrain the uſual Charges and Commiſſions, &c.

THE Corner STORE, COMPTING-HOUSE and CELLAR, at preſent in my poſſeſſion, is TO BE LETT, and may be entered upon in Auguſt next.

THOMAS LOUGHTON SMITH.

Who informs all perſons indebted to *BREWTON & SMITH*, who do not forthwith ſettle to his ſatisfaction, that they will be ſued for without further notice.

Five Hundred Pounds

BELONGING to the Library Society, to be lett at intereſt on good perſonal ſecurity. Apply by letter, mentioning the parties names, to

ROBERT PHILP, *Treaſurer.*

George Ancrum, & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
THEIR WINTER GOODS,

By the Live Oak, *Capt.* Lundberry, *from* Briſtol; *conſiſting of a very large and general* ASSORTMENT OF WOOLLENS, viz.

WHITE, blue, green, and Drab-coloured PLAINS, of an extraordinary good Quality; Duffil and Bed BLANKETS, RUGS, SERGES, BATH COATING and BEARSKIN, BROADCLOTHS, KERSEYS, FOREST CLOTHS, LINSEY and FLANNEL, ready made CLOATHS of all ſorts, together with HOSIERY, SADLERY, IRON MONGERY, fine Glouceſter Cheeſe, Loaf Sugar, Raiſins and Currants, Window Glaſs, Paint, and Linſeed Oil.

All which, with RUM, MUSCOVADO SUGAR, fine and coarſe SALT, Bar IRON, &c &c. will be ſold as uſual, on the moſt reaſonable Terms, at their Store in Broad-Street.

A YOUNG WOMAN
That can be well recommended,

WANTS a PLACE as a HOUSE-KEEPER, in a reputable Family. Enquire of the Printer.

JUST IMPORTED, by

Wilſon, Coram, Wayne & Co.

In the Dolphin, Captain Simblett, from LONDON, *and the Lloyd, Captain Pocock, from* BRISTOL:

A Large and compleat Aſſortment of *Eaſt-India* GOODS; which they will ſell on on the loweſt terms, for Caſh, or the uſual Credit, at their ſtore the corner of Broad-Street, near the Watch-houſe.

They have alſo a few pipes of choice old London Madera WINE, Kenton's old PORTER, in barrels and bottles, Briſtol and Dorcheſter BEER, Barr Iron, ſhear moulds, Oronoake and Roger's beſt cut TOBACCO, &c. &c.

All perſons indebted to the co-partnerſhip of Wilson, Coram, and comp. are requeſted to ſettle their accompts, on or before the 20th day of October next.

For the Entertainment of the
CURIOUS.

This preſent and To-morrow EVENING, Will be *EXHIBITED*,
At Mr. William Holliday's Tavern, on the *Bay*, the Corner of *Queen-ſtreet*,

A complete Set of ARTIFICIAL FIGURES, repreſenting divers Masquerade Characters. And,

Some very curious WATER and FIRE-WORKS,
To which will be added
The Tragical Story, called the
BABES in the WOOD.

TICKETS to be had at Mr. Holliday's, for Front Seats, at THREE SHILLINGS Sterling; and for the others at TWO SHILLINGS, like Money, of

The Publick's moſt humble Servant,
JOSEPH GIBBES.

Who will undertake an infallible Cure of Cancers, Intermittent Fevers and Agues, inveterate Ulcers and Fiſtulas, Conſumption, Gout and Rheumatiſm, and propoſes to ſettle in Charles-Town, Apply to him at ſaid Mr. Holliday's.

N. B. ſaid Gibbes's wife carries on the MANTUA-MAKING BUSINESS in the neweſt faſhion.

TO BE SOLD, OR LETT,
And entered upon the firſt of September next;

THE TENEMENT next to Mr. Isaac Hughes's in Elliott-ſtreet. Enquire of ſaid Mr. Hughes, or

GRIFFITH & CAPE.

JOHN McCARTEN, living on the Waggon-road near the Ridge, adverties a dark bay HORSE, near 13 hands high, about ſix years old, and has a bell on, branded on the near ſhoulder A, and on the near buttock B, has a ſmall lump on the near cheek. The owner muſt prove his property, according to law, before

July 23*d*, 1768. LEWIS POWELL, J. P.

Public Notice is hereby given

THAT we the under-ſigned appointed Inquirers of the PUBLIC TAX for the pariſhes of *St. Philip* and *St. Michael*, in Charles-Town, do propoſe going to the houſes of the ſeveral inhabitants of the ſaid pariſhes, on Monday the 14th day of Auguſt 1768, in order to receive their ſeveral returns, upon oath, agreeable to Law,

ANDREW CATHCART,
EDWARD LIGHTWOOD, jun.
CHARLES JOHNSTON.

THE co-partnerſhip of Cunningham & Sands expired the firſt of July laſt, and little or no regard having been ſhewn to their former advertiſement, THEY THEREFORE, *(for the laſt time)* acquaint all thoſe indebted to them, that unleſs they pay, or at leaſt ſettle to their ſatisfaction, by the firſt of October next, that they cannot poſſibly have any longer indulgence, there being a neceſſity for cloſing their concerns by that time.

All perſons having any demands againſt them, are deſired to make them known.

ANDREW CUNNINGHAM.
JAMES SANDS.

James Sands, continues ſelling the remaining STOCK on hand, conſiſting of almoſt every kind of WINES imported into this province, with Jamaica and Weſt-India RUM, French and Britiſh BRANDY, &c. &c.

RUN AWAY in May or June 1767, a negro fellow, belonging to the eſtate of Thomas Drayton, Eſquire, deceaſed, named CAPTAIN, about the age of nineteen or twenty, country born, tall and ſlim made, bow-legg'd, and of a yellowiſh complexion, very ſenſible and artful. TWENTY-FIVE POUNDS reward will be given to any one who will deliver him to the ſubſcriber in St. Luke's pariſh, or to the warden of the work-houſe; *and a further reward of* FIFTY POUNDS (to be paid on conviction of the offender or offenders) to any informer of his being harboured by a white perſon; and twenty-five pounds for the like information ſhould it be againſt a negro, by

t. f. STEPHEN DRAYTON.

To be Sold, Cheap,

ALL ſorts of ready made ox-cart, horſe-cart, and chair WHEELS. Enquire of John Lamput, oppoſite Mrs. Logan, and William Moultrie, Eſq; on Trott's Point.

ALL Debtors to the Fund of the Willtown Congregation, are for the laſt time adverſed, that if they do not pay off the intereſt due on their reſpective bonds or notes by the 1ſt of *September* next, to the ſubſcriber, their ſaid bonds and notes will be put into the hands of an Attorney at law, to be ſued for without diſ.

JOHN MITCHELL, Treaſurer.

July 28, 1768.

Atkins & Weſton,

HAVE juſt imported, in the Ship Live-Oak, *from* BRISTOL;

A Choice parcel of WHITE PLAINS, blankets, nails of all ſorts, boxes of window glaſs, &c. &c. which they will ſell at the loweſt prices, both at their ſtores at *Stono*, and in *Charles-Town*.

PATRICK MAHON, of Cloud's-Creek, on Little-Saludy, advertiſes a roan HORSE, about 8 or 9 years old, branded dL in one on the mounting ſhoulder and buttock, and T on the off ſhoulder. The owner muſt prove his property, according to law, before

JOHN FAIRCHILD, J. P.

THE following ſtrays have been toiled before me, viz.

By *Richard Switman*, a black HORSE, about 12¼ hands high, 6 years old, and branded U on the near ſhoulder.

By *John Switman*, a bay GELDING, 13 hands high, about 12 years old, with a blaze in his face, branded on the off ſhoulder LL, and on the near buttock 3.

By *Ebenhardt Stroemer*, a bay MARE, with a ſmall bell on, about 13 hands high, 5 years old, and branded 8 on the near ſhoulder. Alſo a flea-bitten grey HORSE, about 13 hands high, and 10 years old, unbranded. And,

By Major *Lloyd*, a black HORSE, about 12 ¼ hands high, branded with an I in an O on the near ſhoulder.

The owners muſt apply, and prove their property, according to law, before

WILLIAM THOMSON, J. P.

Amelia, July 28, 1768.

DAVID WESTCOTT has given me information of the following STRAYS, viz.

A SORREL trotting MARE, 13 hands high, 5 years old, with a ſmall blaze, and ſome white on the under lip, both ears cropt, and without a brand.

A dark bay STALLION, about 12 hands high, 3 years old, with a ſtar and ſnip, and trots: And,

A dark bay trotting two-years old MARE, with a ſnip on the noſe.

The two laſt have been lately branded, the former on the near, and the latter on the off jaw, with an S, to diſtinguiſh them from other ſtrays.

The owner or owners muſt apply, and prove their property, according to law, before

PATRICK CALHOUN, T. M.

Long-Canes, April 29, 1768.

N. B. It being probable, that the above ſtrays belong to the eſtate of Edward Brown deceaſed, the heirs ſhould apply.

Prince-William's, July 9, 1768.

A WHITE horſe, about 13 hands high, with a ſwitch tail, branded on the mounting ſhoulder PS, and on the off ſhoulder TB, in one. Alſo,

A brown bay horſe, about 13 hands high, branded on the mounting ſide TL, and on the buttock TE. Any perſon claiming the ſaid ſtrays muſt prove their property before

ANDREW DEVEAUX.

Godfrey & Gadſden,

HAVE JUST IMPORTED,

In the Portland, *Capt.* Higgins *and* Liberty, *Capt.* Lasley, *and other late Veſſels from* LONDON *and* BRISTOL,

A great Variety of European and India

GOODS;

Which they will diſpoſe of reaſonably, at their Stores in Charles-Town & George-Town:

Amongſt which are the following, viz.

WHITE, blue, and green PLAINS, ſtriped kerſeys for horſe covering, ſcarlet, ſtannel, brown and blue German ſerge and bleſſom colours, napt ditto, yard wide coating, BROAD CLOTHS of various colours and trimmings, blue long ells, fagathies and duroys, mens blue mill'd caps, black 4 thread 18 inch worſted breeches ſtuff, to cut;—a quantity of womens, maids and girls ſtuff and leather ſhoes and pumps, mens and boys neat leather ditto, white flannels, ſtriped linſeys, mens and womens, boys and girls worſted hoſe, mens worſted gloves, womens fearſet cloaks;—an aſſortment of IRISH LINENS, Iriſh ſheeting, Scotch oſnebrugs, blue, green, and white Ruſſia lace, ditto thread, pavillion gauze, brown buckrams, copper-plate cottons, India and Engliſh callicoes, chintz and perſians, Bengal ſtripes, muſlins, piſtol and clear lawns and cambricks;—a great variety of faſhionable SILKS for ladies gowns, cordage, bar iron and lead;—an aſſortment of nails, rake-head and ferrils, carpenters and coopers tools, iron wedges, trace chains, grind ſtones, gun locks, rat gins, pad locks, rice ſickles, ſad irons and hinges;—a variety of CUTTLERY, iron pots, oakum, ſhot and bullets, gun-powder, broad and narrow hoes, felling axes, ar grinear bitts, caulking irons, French verdigreaſe, PAINTS dry and in oil, linſeed oil in jugs, earthen bowls, milk pans, 1, 2, 3 & 4 gallon ſtone bottles, butter jars, china, Florence and turpentine oil, plain quart decanters, crates of ſheet glaſs, Maſon and wine glaſſes, fortad tumblers and covers, pictures, glaſs ſhades, and ball lamps for halls; together with many other articles, will be diſpoſed of very reaſonable. 6 w.

Dawſon & Walter,

HAVE juſt imported, in the *Portland, George Higgins*, from London; a FRESH ASSORTMENT OF GOODS: And in the *Liberty*, Captain *Laſley*, from London, a quantity of exceeding good NEGRO CLOTH, &c. &c. Which they will ſell reaſonable, at their ſtores both in Town and Country.

For LONDON directly,
The Ship
DOLPHIN,
(A prime ſailer, with good accommodations for Paſſengers)
HENRY SIMBLETT, Maſter;
(To ſail the 20*th Inſtant.)*

FOR freight or paſſage, apply to ſaid maſter at Champneys's (late Simmons's) wharf, or to

WILSON, CORAM, WAYNE, & Co.

Griffith & Cape,

HAVE imported in the Liberty, *Capt.* Laſley, *from* BRISTOL;

WHITE, blue and green PLAINS; which they will ſell on reaſonable terms, at their ſtore on the Bay.

To be hired out by the Year, or Sold.

A NEGRO CARPENTER, and a ſenſible, healthy, young NEGRO WENCH, that can waſh and iron very well, &c. For further particulars, enquire of

MOSES MITCHELL.

WANTED,

AS apprentices to a merchant, one or two youths of ſober, honeſt, and induſtrious characters, and of good reputable families. Enquire of the printer.

TO BE SOLD, at public Vendue,
on Tueſday *the* 30*th inſtant, at the uſual place in* Charles-Town,

SEVERAL NEGROES, belonging to the eſtate of Mrs. Ann Jones, deceaſed. The conditions will be declared at the ſale by

JAMES COURTONNE, *Executor.*

Who deſires all perſons indebted to the ſaid eſtate, to ſettle immediately; and thoſe who have any demands thereon, to bring them in, as, if they neglect this notice, they may be excluded receiving any part thereof. *Auguſt* 1, 1768.

RUN AWAY, ſome time ago, from the ſubſcriber, at *Sampit*, two ſenſible, artful, country born NEGRO FELLOWS, named Dowas and Leeds.—*Dowas* is about 45 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, and well made; he is ſuppoſed to be harboured about *Calnbay*, as he has many acquaintances and ſome relations there.—*Leeds* is about 27 years of age, about 5 feet 8 inches high, ſtout and well made; he is ſuppoſed to be harboured upon *Santee*, as he has many relations on that river.—TEN POUNDS reward, with reaſonable charges, will be given for each of the ſaid fellows delivered to John Calvert, or to the warden of the work-houſe in Charles-Town, or to the ſubſcriber near George-Town. And whoever will give information of them or either of them being harboured, on proof thereof, if by a white perſon, ſhall have a reward of THIRTY POUNDS, and if by a negro TEN POUNDS paid, by

Auguſt 4*th*, 1768. FRANCIS WITHERS.

MR. John Gregg, informs me of a ſORREL HORSE, about 14 hands high, eight years old, with a white ſtar in his forehead, branded on the off buttock JG, and on the rump ⓘ, both paces and trotts. Whoever owns the ſaid ſtray, may prove his property before

SAMUEL NESMITH, J. P.

Back-Bluff, July 18, 1768.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Honourable the Court of CHANCERY *in this province, WILL BE SOLD, by the subscriber, on Monday the 22d day of August next, at 10 o'Clock in the forenoon, at Mr.* THOMAS NIGHTINGALE'S *near Charles-Town, upon the terms and conditions to be then and there declared:*

SEVERAL articles of PLATE, &c. and about forty NEGROES; among whom are some good sawyers, cattle hunters, and one of the best Negro gardeners in the province.

A tract of LAND, called *Limbury*, near the Lieutenant Governor's on Ashley-River, containing about 172 acres; and 485 acres of land near Red-Bank, on Edisto-River.

Two low-water LOTS, (No. 283, and 284) situate on White-Point, extending in front on Ashley-river about 500 feet, including the breadth of a street 25 feet wide.

Also a PEW, (No. 50) in St. Michael's Church, being the estuary real and personal estate of the said deceased.

WILLIAM BURROWS, *Master in Chancery.*

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

WHEREAS by an Act of Assembly lately passed, Commissioners are appointed to cause a CHANNEL or CANAL to be cut from the west end of Broad-street, in a direct line to low-water mark on Ashley-river; twenty-five feet wide, and of a sufficient breadth, at the end next to Broad-street, to receive two Schooners, and of depth sufficient for the passing of vessels not drawing more than six feet water; and to cause good and substantial banks or causeways to be raised on both sides thereof. THESE POSTS,

ANY person or persons willing to undertake the said work, agreeable to the terms of the said Act; and also to procure the said canal to be piled in on both sides with palmetto posts, are desired to give in their Proposals for the same forthwith to the subscriber, as the Commissioners are desirous the work should be begun as soon as may be.

WILLIAM SAVAGE, *one of the Commissioners.*

Dewar & Bacot,

HAVE imported in the Portland, Capt. Higgins, from LONDON, and the Liberty, Capt. Lasley, from BRISTOL:

A Variety of GOODS;

Amongst which are the following, viz.

WHITE and coloured PLAINS from 10 to 15 s. per yard, striped duffils, flannel, forges, Bath coating, broad cloths, sagathies, Jeans and Princes stuff, low-priced stripe cambletts, oznabrigs and checks, Raven and sail duck, cambricks, callicoes, ginghams, India chints and persians, men and womens hats, gloves, stockings and shoes of all sorts, pavilion, silk and thread gauze, Hanover lace, handkerchers, thread and needles, Irish tick and other materials for stay-makers, hair powder, fig-blue and starch, spice, mustard, sweet oil and pickles, cut and plain glass, window glass, tin and stone ware, men and boys saddles, and plush for womens saddles, bridles, chair harness, whips and other cutlery, chamber bellows, chimney dogs, tongs and shovels, ox chains, cart boxes and wedges, with most other sorts of iron ware and cutlery, Dorchester and other BEER, empty bottles, &c. &c. All which they propose to sell as usual, on reasonable terms, and shall be glad to receive their friends orders.

CARNE & WILSON,

GIVE notice, to all persons, without distinction, indebted to them, either by bond, note, or book-debt, which already are, or may soon become due, that they discharge the same immediately, their co-partnership being near a close, and there being an absolute necessity to settle said concern. Those in town will be waited upon by one employed for that purpose alone; and their country friends who have had their accompts transmitted to them, are requested to take the first opportunity of settling and paying off the same in Charles-Town.

READING Mr. TIMOTHY'S Supplement to the Gazette No. 1711, I find an Advertisement signed *Alexander Tomb*, concerning *William Cohen*'s estate; his advertisement is false, for I, and I only, have a right, and will, to the satisfaction of any purchaser, contradict the assertion of said *Tomb*.

JAMES McCLENACHAN.

TO BE SOLD, on Thursday the 25th of August 1768, at the house of OLIVER MARADAY, *deceased.*

THE personal estate of the said deceased, consisting of FIVE NEGROES, a stock of Cattle, some Horses, Sheep and Hogs.

All persons indebted to said estate, are desired to settle; and all that have demands on said estate, to make them known by that day, to

JAMES M'CLENACHAN, *Administrator.*

WHEREAS some trifling persons have made it their excuse, that they did not know where I lived, as I had left the house to Mr. James Riddle, or they would come and settle with me: But this is to acquaint the Public in general, that I still live in said house, and am to be spoke with by any person or persons having business with me; and I would recommend to all persons any way indebted to me, to come and discharge the same, without further trouble.

JAMES McCLENACHAN.

July 18th, 1768. [J. 1.]

Alexander Gillon,

HAS imported, in the Ship Mosse, Capt. Thomas Blundell, from ST. MARY'S, SCILLY:

A Large Assortment of Russia SHEETING and SHIRTING, striped hollands, handkerchiefs, oznabrigs, linseed oil, &c. &c.——And a few cases of exceeding good *Rhenish* WINE, to be sold very cheap, at his store in Broad-street.

Charles Harris,

WORKING SILVER SMITH,

From LONDON,

(Last from Mr. JONATHAN SARRAZIN)

Now living behind the Beef-Market, near the New Church, in Broad-Street:

MAKES and sells all sorts of new fashioned bottle-stands, table spoons, feathered on the handle, dish stands, cruet frames after a new fashion; pepper casters, ink-stands, mugs, tankards, fluted and plain turin ladles, punch ditto cut of Dollars, rings, buckles, buttons, &c. all warranted Sterling.

Those who choose to favour him with their custom, may depend on having their work done to their satisfaction, and with the quickest dispatch.

N. B. He likewise mends and repairs Watches, Jewellery, &c. &c.

THE subscriber having a larger body of LAND on the river Savannah than he can cultivate, will dispose of Five Hundred acres of TIDE SWAMP on the said river in this province, all swamp land, except a few hills for settlements. The land is part of what was formerly own'd by Mr. Champernown Williamson, and needs no other recommendation than, that whoever inclines to purchase, should view it. It joins land belonging to John Rutledge, Esq; and what makes this tract more valuable, a causeway might be made out to the high land. Enquire of

WILLIAM WILLIAMSON.

TO BE SOLD, at private Sale.

SUNDRY valuable LOTS of LAND, at Ansonsborough, viz.——Two lots of 40 feet front each on the north side of George-street, and 200 feet deep.

One ditto, on the east side of Squirrel-street, of 25 feet front, and 136 feet 9 inches in depth.

Three ditto, on the south side of a new street, of 25 feet width.

Two of eighty feet front each.

One of thirty feet, and in depth 143 feet 8 inches.

Twelve months credit will be given; and for further particulars, apply to

JOHN S. DART.

Charles-Town, January 6, 1768.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT Messrs. THOMAS LISTON and WILLIAM HOPE, of *Charles-Town*, merchants, have assigned all their debts and effects to the subscribers, in trust, for paying, out of the money to arise therefrom, such of the creditors of MIDDLETON, LISTON and HOPE, and of the said THOMAS LISTON and WILLIAM HOPE, as shall, within twelve months from this day, consent and agree to receive a dividend of their debts, in average and proportion, as far as the said money will extend, and thereupon to execute general releases of their said demands, as against the said THOMAS & WILLIAM their other creditors are excluded from any share of the said money: Therefore those who are willing to accept dividends, upon the terms above-mentioned, are desired to signify such consent, and transmit their accompts duly attested within the time above limited.

Robert Oswald having likewise assigned to us all the books belonging to himself, and as partner with Charles Tuquet, upon the same terms and conditions as the foregoing; all persons interested, are also desired to take due notice thereof.

BENJAMIN SMITH,
HENRY LAURENS,
JOHN NEUFVILLE,
JOHN CHAPMAN,
WILLIAM SAVAGE,
WILLIAM PRICE,
JOHN RUTLEDGE.

Philip Tidyman,

JEWELLER & GOLDSMITH,

HATH just imported in the Portland and Dolphin, from LONDON:

A GREAT VARIETY of very elegant JEWELLERY, &c.

Of the newest Fashion, viz.

NECKLACES, ear-rings and sleeves of diamonds, garnets, paste, marcasite, opal, &c. &c.—A great quantity of paste buckles, from £. 7 to £. 30,—ornamented and plain hair lockets, garnet cluster buttons, and all other sorts, drest and undrest combs, essence bottles, gold chased watches and chains, drest and undrest swords, knots and swivel belts; a large assortment of INDIA COMMODITIES, such as, teal garnet and pearl beads, M. P. fish and counters for quadrille, canes of all kinds, with double and single heads of gold, silver and pinchback, ditto with swords inside, twisted canes, bamboos, dragons and artificial canes, from ten shillings, to five clouded canes, at seventy pounds, furnished Morocco pocket books, seals, breast buckles, trinkets, and all other kinds of small work, to be had at his shop in Broad-street, on the very lowest terms, with all sorts of plain and chased PLATE, of exquisite workmanship, from fifty-five shillings to four pounds per ounce.

He discounts TEN per CENT for prompt payment, and makes great allowances to wholesale customers.

RUN AWAY from Sampson Neyle's plantation at Santee, a Negro Man named WILL, bought at the sale of Samuel Winburn's estate, and formerly did belong to John Barnet. He is of the Guiney country, about 40 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high; had on a black coat, and an old blue jacket. FIVE POUNDS reward will be given to whoever takes him, and will deliver him to THOMAS PAGET at said plantation, Mr. DAVID DEAS in Charles-Town, or to the Warden of the Work-house. (6 w.)

Downes, Jones, & Co.

HAVE just imported, in the LIBERTY, *Captain* LASLEY, *from BRISTOL:*

WHITE, blue, and green PLAINS, of a very good breadth and quality; also sundry other articles usually imported from that place, which will be sold on very reasonable terms, at their stores in Tradd-street, and at Bacon-Bridge.

To be Lett, or Sold.

THE brick TENEMENT in Elliott-street, where Mrs. Broughton lately lived.—Enquire of GRIFFITH & CAPE, or JOHN HUGER.

ONE THOUSAND POUNDS to be lett at interest, on good personal security. Application to be made to the Printer by letter (and not otherwise) mentioning the names of the parties.

JUST IMPORTED, by

John Edwards, & Co.

In the Ship LIBERTY, JOHN LASLEY *Master, from* BRISTOL, *and late Vessels from* ENGLAND:

EXTRAORDINARY white and coloured PLAINS, Bristol and London DUFFILS and striped LINSEYS, paints, oil and window glass from 8 by 10 to 10 by 12, double Gloucester cheese, Bridge-Port canvas, short and long pipes, crates of yellow ware, riding chairs and Militia DRUMS; a parcel of neat quilted seat SADDLES, with many other useful articles, to be sold reasonable.

ALSO to be sold, a few casks of fine genuine Lisbon WINE.

TO BE LETT,

And entered upon immediately.

THE HOUSE wherein the subscriber now lives, at the top of Broad-street, opposite to Arthur Middleton, Esq. Enquire of ANDREW LORD, or THOMAS ELFE.

To be Sold,

A PLANTATION called TUNBRIDGE, containing 2000 acres, bounding to the eastward on Wright's river, to the westward on Henry Laurens, Esq's, to the northward on a road leading to Shuter's-hill, and to the south on land of Jermyn Wright and Wright's river.

A plantation called Shuter's-Hill, containing 554 acres, bounding on Henry Laurens, Esq; and on Mr. James Sanders.

A tract of land on Savannah river, containing 820 acres including Rochester Ferry.

A plantation on Savannah river called the Cypress, containing 600 acres, in proper order for planting immediately.

A plantation called Cane-Savannah, containing 600 acres, in proper order for planting immediately.

A tract containing 1282 acres, on the easternmost Forks of Saltcatcher river, adjoining land of Joseph Butler.

A tract on Pedee river, containing 600 acres, bounding to the west on said river, and on land of Samuel Masters.

A plantation on Steven's creek, near Augusta, containing 300 acres.

Also four two-acre lots in the town of Dorchester, known by the numbers 3, 4, 9 and 10.

The above lands in quality and situation, are inferior to none in the different parts of the province where they lie.

By an exact survey, it appears that the land on Savannah river, are not within the supposed lines of the barony formerly granted to Mr. Walter.

Persons inclined to purchase, may apply to EGERTON LEIGH, or PETER MANIGAULT, Esquires, in Charles-Town, or to

JERMYN WRIGHT.
CHARLES WRIGHT.

A Consignment of WHITEHAVEN

CORDAGE,

JUST IMPORTED, consisting of a complete ASSORTMENT; to be sold for cash or short credit, considerably under the common advance, by

THOMAS SHIRLEY.

July 22th, 1768.

THE Subscriber having removed to Charles Town from Goose-Creek, where for these three years past, he has been obliged to suspend his practice in PHYSICK, except in a few worthy honourable families there: This is therefore to acquaint his COUNTRY FRIENDS, that he will again practise, in hopes of the same success in Town and Country, as he is provided with all the MEDICINES proper to his system in practice.

LEWIS MOTTET.

JOHN AKINS, brought and delivered to me, the 13th of June last, a dark bay HORSE, near 15 hands high, about 12 years old, has a star on his forehead, one white foot, and has had a fistule, no brand to be made out; taken up on Thomson's-Creek, Pedee-River.

July 2d, 1768. CLAUDIUS PEGUES.

BROUGHT before me, to be advertised, by *Mr. Charles McKay*, of Lynch's Creek, a black GELDING, about twelve hands and an half high, about six years old, a narrow blaze down his face, branded *NL* on the near thigh, a trotter. The owner must apply, and prove his property according to law, before

HENRY CASSELS.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

JAMES PINCKERTON, of the Province aforesaid, who is in Custody of the Provost-Marshal, upon Mesne Process, at the Suit of Michael Dorman, having petitioned the Honourable the Justices of his Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, that he may be admitted to the Benefit of the Act made for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors: IT IS ORDERED, That the said Michael Dorman, and all others to whom the said Petitioner is any wise indebted, be, and they are hereby summoned, and have Notice, to appear at the usual Place of Judicature, at the first sitting of the Court of Common Pleas or General Sessions, which shall happen three Months after the Publication hereof, to shew Cause, if any they can, why the said Petitioner should not have the Prayer of his Petition granted.

D. CAMPBELL, C. C. P.

Pleas-Office, July 1st, 1768.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

NEWMAN SWALLOW, who is in Custody of the Provost-Marshal, upon Mesne Process, at the Suit of George Smith and William Scott, having petitioned the Honourable the Justices of his Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, that he may be admitted to the Benefit of the Act made for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors: IT IS ORDERED, That the said George Smith and William Scott, and all others to whom the said Petitioner is any wise indebted, be, and they are hereby summoned, and have Notice, to appear at the usual Place of Judicature, at the first sitting of the Court of Common Pleas or General Sessions, which shall happen three Months after the Publication hereof, to shew Cause, if any they can, why the said Petitioner should not have the Prayer of his Petition granted.

D. CAMPBELL, C. C. P.

Pleas-Office, July 2d, 1768.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

JOSEPH GREAVES, of the Province aforesaid, who is in Custody of the Provost-Marshal, by Virtue of Two Writs of Capias ad Respondendum, One at the Suit of John and Charles Cogdell, and the other at the Suit of George Sheed, Sims White, and John Stewart, having petitioned the Honourable the Justices of his Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, that he may be admitted to the Benefit of the Act made for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors: IT IS ORDERED, That the said John and Charles Cogdell, George Sheed, Sims White, and John Stewart, and all others to whom the said Petitioner is any wise indebted, be, and they are hereby summoned, and have Notice, to appear at the usual Place of Judicature, at the first sitting of the Court of Common Pleas or General Sessions, which shall happen three Months after the Publication hereof, to shew Cause, if any they can, why the said Petitioner should not have the Prayer of his Petition granted.

William Parker, to whom Part of the Petitioner's Estate is mortgaged, is summoned to be, and appear at the Time and Place above-mentioned, to render an Account, upon Oath, of what is really and bona fide due upon the said Mortgage, on Pain of having the same deemed fraudulent.

D. CAMPBELL, C. C. P.

Pleas-Office, July 1st, 1768.

MISSING,

Either stolen, or taken away by mistake, from off Burn's *Wharf;*

A BLACK TRUNK, marked AW, No. 3. said to be landed on the 22d ult. from on board the sloop Portland, George Higgins, master, and carelessly left on the wharf, without any notice being given to the owner of its being landed, though promised by the Captain. Five Pounds reward will be given any person, on returning the said TRUNK, with its contents, or Twenty Pounds on conviction of the offender, if stolen.

JOHN NARNEY.

Charles-Town, August 1st. 1768.

AGREEABLE to the directions of an act of the general assembly of this province, intituled, "an act to regulate the "PRICE and ASSIZE of BREAD:"

I HAVE enquired the price of FLOUR, and find that imported from the *Northern* colonies to be at *six pounds, per hundred* lb. weight, and *Carolina* Flour at *four pounds*, (being both used by the bakers); at which price the HALF GROWN loaves must weigh, as follows:

Of NORTHWARD Flour.	lb.	oz.	dwt	Of CAROLINA Flour	lb.	oz.	dw
White,	1	12	0	White,	2	8	
Wheaten,	2	10	0	Wheaten,	3	12	
Household,	3	8	0	Household,	5	0	

Of which all Bakers of Bread are required to take due notice.

BENJAMIN SIMONS, Com. G

A Very good CLERK in Merchants accompts, will undertake two or three sets of BOOKS, which he will engage to punctually up.—He will also undertake the setting of any intricate or difficult Accompts. Enquire the Printer.

Charles-Town: Printed by Peter Timothy, at the oldest Printing-Office, in Broad-Street, next to the General Post-Office; where Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c. for this Paper are taken in, all Kinds of useful Blanks sold, and all Sorts of Printing-Work is done with Accuracy and Dispatch.